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67th YEAR. VOLUME 67 NUMBER 307 RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.—TEN PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 4 —FAIR PRICE, TWO CENTS

## GERMANS RETIRE FROM HILLY FRONT IN AISNE REGION

Impossible to Delimit Terrain Given Up to  
Petain's Forces.

PROBABLY FALLING BACK  
UPON LAON, THE CAPITAL

Apparently Tired of Terrible Ordeal  
Forced to Undergo From  
French Guns and Infantry.

### FIGHTING ON THE TAGLIAMENTO

Teutonic Troops on East and Cadorna's  
Army on Western  
Side of Stream.

[By Associated Press.]

The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin-des-Dames, sector on the Aisne front in France, where for several months the French troops of General Petain had been keeping them sharply to task. Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it merely says that the "Teutons, unmolested and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the hilly front in this region. The entire line to the north of the Aisne, where the Germans were last reported as facing the French, is undulating in character from the Soissons sector eastward to the vicinity of Craonne, and therefore it is impossible, from the rather terse acknowledgment of withdrawal, to delimit the terrain which has been given up.

Nevertheless, it seems apparent that the Germans, tired of the terrible ordeal they had been forced to undergo for some time from the French artillery and violent infantry attacks, have decided to fall back upon Laon, capital of the Department of the Aisne, which, with its network of railways, has been the quest of the French. It is possible, and seemingly probable, that the withdrawal of the Germans will compel also the falling back of the German forces in the turn of the battle line in this region running northward to St. Quentin, if indeed, it does not affect the German positions as far north as Arras.

### ENEMY NOT YET ABLE TO CROSS TAGLIAMENTO

On the Italian front the Austro-German forces and Italians are in combat along the middle and lower regions of the Tagliamento River with the Teutonic forces on the east and General Cadorna's army on the western side of the stream. As far as is known, the enemy has not yet been able to cross the river, which is in freshet, but it seems apparent that from the Carnia Alps south along the battle line to the head of the Adriatic the Italians now are holding their new line of defense securely.

Meantime, with the Italians waiting for eventualities on the eastern Friuli plains, the sentiment in Italy among all classes is seething with patriotic fervor, with even the old Garibaldini veterans and men invalided home as a result of injuries in the present war desiring to rush to the scene of hostilities and lend their aid in repelling a further invasion.

On the other fronts there has been no engagement of great importance. The British carried out minor operations for gains west of Passchendaele and southeast of Poelcapelle, in both of which prisoners were captured. To the east of Ypres the German guns have been violently shelling the British line.

Although, according to the Russian Premier, Russia is war-worn and believes she has the right to claim that the allies now should take the heaviest part of the burden off her shoulders, the new republic has no intention to declare herself out of the war. Help, he said, was urgently needed, especially in the form of money and supplies. He appealed to the world not to lose faith in the Russian revolution.

### CONGRATULATES VON BELOW FOR SUCCESS AGAINST ITALY

[By Associated Press.]  
AMSTERDAM, November 2.—A Berlin dispatch says that Emperor William has telegraphed to General von Below, commanding the troops on the Italian front, congratulating him for his successes against Italy, saying:

"Our faithful former ally has experienced what German strength and German wrath can accomplish. With me, the Fatherland thanks its incomparable sons. Forward with God."

### ORDERS HOISTING OF FLAGS IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

[By Associated Press.]  
COPENHAGEN, November 2.—An official dispatch from Berlin says Emperor William has ordered the hoisting of flags and the firing of salutes in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine in celebration of the victories won against the Italians.

### BRITISH SLIGHTLY IMPROVE POSITIONS

LONDON, November 2.—In minor operations yesterday evening the British slightly improved their positions south and west of Passchendaele and southeast of Poelcapelle, the War Office announces. Prisoners were taken.

### BRITISH IN POSITION COVERING BEERSHEBA

ON, November 2.—British troops in Aern Palestine are holding a covering Beersheba on the no says a War Office announcement to day.

## Kerensky Declares Russia Is Worn Out; Needs Urgent Help

But Calls It Ridiculous to  
Say That the Country  
Is Out of the  
War

[By Associated Press.]

PETROGRAD, November 2.—In view of reports reaching Petrograd that the impression was spreading abroad that Russia was virtually out of the war, Premier Kerensky discussed the present condition of the country frankly to-day with the Associated Press. He said Russia was worn out by the long strain, but that it was ridiculous to say that the country was out of the war.

The Premier referred to the years in which Russia had fought her own campaigns alone, with no such assistance as has been extended to France by Great Britain and now by America. He said he felt help was urgently needed, and that Russia asked it as her right. He urged that the United States give aid, in the form of money and supplies, and appealed to the world not to lose faith in the Russian revolution.

Russia, Mr. Kerensky added, was taking an enormous part in the struggle, and those who said she was out of it must have short memories. "Russia has fought consistently since the beginning. She saved France and England from disaster early in the war. She is now worn out by the strain, and claims as her right that the allies now take the heaviest part of the burden."

Thus Premier Kerensky explained Russia's position to the correspondent. The Premier was seated in the library of the former private office of the Emperor in the winter palace. The correspondent called attention to widely contradictory reports on Russian conditions, and asked the Premier for a frank statement of the facts.

### ASKED AS TO POSITION OF RUSSIA IN WAR

"It has been said by travelers returning from England and elsewhere to America that opinion among the people, not officially, but generally, is that Russia is virtually out of the war," it was explained.

"Is Russia out of the war?" Premier Kerensky laughed.

"That," he answered, "is a ridiculous question. Russia is taking an enormous part in the war. One has only to remember history. Russia began the war for the allies. While she was already fighting, England was only preparing, and America was only observing."

"Russia at the beginning bore the whole brunt of the fighting, thereby saving Great Britain and France. People who say she is out of the war have short memories. We have fought since the beginning, and they must now take the heaviest part of the burden on their shoulders."

"At present Russian public opinion is greatly agitated by the question: 'Where is the great British fleet, now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?'"

"Russia," the Premier repeated, "is worn out. She has been fighting one and a half years longer than England. Could an American army be of use if sent to Russia?"

### IMPOSSIBLE FOR AMERICA TO SEND AN ARMY

"It would be impossible to send one," said Kerensky. "It is a question of transport. The difficulties are too great."

"If America cannot send troops, what would be the most useful way for her to help Russia?" was asked.

"Have her send boots, leather, iron and," the Premier added emphatically, "money."

Premier Kerensky drew attention to the fact that Russia has fought her battles alone.

"Russia has fought alone—fighting alone," Kerensky said. "France has had everything to help her from the start, and now America has come in."

The Premier was asked regarding the morale of the Russian people and the Russian army. He answered:

"The masses are worn out economically. The disorganized state of life in general has had a psychological effect on the people. They doubt the possibility of the attainment of their hopes."

"What is the lesson to the democracies of the world of the Russian revolution?"

"This," Premier Kerensky replied, "is for them to find out. They must not lose faith in the Russian revolution, because it is not a political revolution, but an economic one and a revolution of facts. The Russian revolution is only seven months old. No one has the right to feel disillusioned about it. It will take years to develop."

### TOOK FIVE YEARS FOR FRANCE TO DEVELOP

"In France, which is only as large as three Russian departments (states), it took five years for their revolution to develop fully."

### Tar and Feather Man They Call Pro-German

[By Associated Press.]

LANSING, MICH., November 2.—After being given a mock trial, at which he was accused of pro-Germanism, William Sater, fifty-six years old, well-known citizen here, was tarred and feathered to-night by a group of more than twenty-five men clad in white robes. Sater was seized about two blocks from his home by six men, who pushed him into an automobile and drove to a golf link two miles away, where a score or more men were waiting. After the assault, Sater was driven back to within a block of his home and deposited on the sidewalk.

The police have located several persons who saw the kidnapping, but have no clue to the identity of the band. Sater himself refused to make any statement even to the police.

## YOUNG CHAMBERLAIN VISITS FATHER'S HOME

Goes to Scene of Crime, in Goochland County, for Personal Investigation.

### SMITH DECLINES TO TALK

Will Not Discuss Case of Client Now in Henrico Jail Accused of Murder of Brother—Will Search Premises To-day.

A. Lee Chamberlain, the twenty-eight-year-old son of "Judge" Albert P. Chamberlain, who, it is alleged was murdered by his brother, Dr. Asa W. Chamberlain, yesterday visited the scene of the crime and his father's former home in Goochland County. The young man, after spending Thursday night in Richmond, went to Goochland Courthouse, and thence to the little house in the country where his father came some years ago, as he put it, to spend the sunset years of his life as a Southern gentleman.

This afternoon a party under the direction of Magistrate Houshens, of Goochland County, will make a thorough search of the premises where the crime is presumed to have been committed. The instruments with which the body was cut up have not been found. Young Chamberlain will be with this party, and will go over the little farm called "Sunnyside" where Dr. Chamberlain's home is, and where the body of his dead father was found buried. Up to this time, the evidence which points to the brother of the dead man as the slayer is circumstantial, and the investigation conducted has been made by the Goochland authorities only with the assistance of local people who have been willing to give their services to see the law vindicated. A small black box lettered "A. P. Chamberlain, Des Moines, Iowa," has been found in the accused man's house secreted in a false flue in the front room on the second floor. The gold watch of "Judge" Chamberlain was also found in this room.

### ATTORNEY SMITH DECLINES TO DISCUSS THE CASE

What may go to make up a part of the defense of the accused man is the fact, as stated by the younger Mr. Chamberlain, that the doctor, while in the West, at various times took animals from his farm, carved, cut and lacerated them until dead and then buried their remains. H. M. Smith, Jr., a Richmond attorney, spent a half-hour with the prisoner at the Henrico County Jail, according to officials here yesterday. Mr. Smith stated last night that he did not care to be interviewed or make any statement concerning the case at this time.

It is believed that Louisa Boatwright, a servant of the doctor, will be an important witness at the trial. She is said to have been at the house when the doctor returned home on the night of October 22, and that she talked with him and noticed his actions at that time. W. A. Bailey, of Goochland County, is also expected to make some startling revelations when the matter comes before the court. It is said that he made a search of the Chamberlain promises after the arrest and was in a position to know about the affairs of the murdered man and the accused which may have led up to the tragedy.

A. Lee Chamberlain stated yesterday that his father, although a lawyer and graduate of Iowa State College, was not a judge, but that his friends had honored him with that title, as is the custom in some parts of the country. He was at one time a judicial candidate.

Dr. Chamberlain has a son and daughter living in Wheatland, Wyo. Letters found signed "Clara" and "Jake" are presumed to be from them. Mrs. A. W. Chamberlain, wife of Dr. Chamberlain, is at Kearney, Neb., where she went on October 22. It is expected that she will return to Richmond.

### Admiral Harmony Dead.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Rear-Admiral David B. Harmony, United States Navy, retired, died to-day at his home in this city at the age of eighty-five. He served with distinction as a naval officer during the Civil War and later headed various bureaus of the Navy Department. The admiral was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1847.

## BAN IN NEW YORK ON GERMAN OPERA

Metropolitan Announces There Will Be No Performances in That Language This Year.

### HITS NUMBER OF ARTISTS

Ober, Sembach and Braun Among Singers Eliminated From Programs.

NEW YORK, November 2.—The board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company announced to-night that no performances of opera in the German language will be given during the present season. This means that a number of German singers will be eliminated from the role of artists.

Among the prominent German singers who, it is understood, will not appear this season are Madame Ober, Madame Selma Kurt, Johannes Sembach and Carl Braun. Mesdames Hempel and Matzenauer, who, although their names are German, are said to be thoroughly loyal in their Americanism, will, it was said, appear in French and English opera.

The action taken by the board was announced as responsive to a growing sentiment against the use of the German language. It means that Wagner and Beethoven will be eliminated from the repertoire. There was no intention at any time, it was said, to put on operas this year by Richard Strauss, a living German composer.

There has been much conjecture regarding Madame Fremstad, who, after two years' absence, has rejoined the Metropolitan. It has been hinted that an English version of "Tristan" may be used in order to allow her to be heard in her great role of Isolde.

### MANAGEMENT IS TRYING TO ENGAGE HOMER

It is reported the management has made an endeavor to engage Madame Homer, whose contract with the Metropolitan expired last year. The American contract, it is said, has booked almost the entire season on the concert platform, but may make two or three appearances with the Gatti Singers.

Lizst's "Saint Elizabeth" was announced among the novelties to be produced this season. It is understood rehearsals will continue and an English text will be prepared.

The repertoire of the Metropolitan contains about thirty works by Italian, French and American composers. The season's new operas and revivals include ten more. This makes forty.

Colonel Roosevelt, in the course of an address at Public School 46, in the Bronx, declared to-day that Dr. Muck's Boston Symphony Orchestra should be required to play the "Star-Spangled Banner" or "be made to shut up." The former President did not know at the time that Dr. Muck had conducted the rendering of the national anthem in Boston and then resigned.

### SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO HAVE LIBERTY HERE

Several children of the school played "America" on piano and violins. Some one suggested to Colonel Roosevelt that the children might teach Dr. Muck to play the "Star-Spangled Banner." Colonel Roosevelt replied:

"No Prussian who declines to play the 'Star-Spangled Banner' at this time, with the nations in a life and death grip, should be permitted to have liberty in America."

"Muck ought not to be allowed at large in this country. I am shocked—simply shocked that any one can apologize for him on the ground that it is not an artistic, but a patriotic work. At this time no man has any business that is not subordinate to patriotism. If the Boston Symphony Orchestra won't play the 'Star-Spangled Banner' it ought to be made to shut up."

### ACCEPTANCE OF RESIGNATION NOT YET DECIDED ON

BOSTON, November 2.—The acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Karl Muck, director of the Royal Opera of Berlin, and leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, had not been determined up to a late hour to-night. The leader resigned to-day as a result of the criticisms directed at the orchestra for its failure to play "The Star-Spangled Banner." To-day the national anthem was played. It was the regular Friday afternoon public rehearsal as usual, a society event. Symphony Hall, above which floated the United States flag in response to public demand, was filled.

Inserted in each program was a printed sheet reading:

"The 'Star-Spangled Banner' will be played as the closing number."

The buzz of comment over this had not died down before Major Henry Lee Higginson, founder and principal patron of the orchestra, walked on the stage and said:

"I have asked Dr. Muck and the orchestra to play 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' They have never refused to play it. Last spring it was my earnest request of Dr. Muck that he remain in charge, as I considered it essential to the continued success of these concerts."

"He has placed his resignation in my hands that no personal feeling against him may prejudice the welfare of the orchestra. To lose him would be a disaster. The matter rests with me. It will have my earnest consideration."

Then Dr. Muck came to the lead. He shook hands with Major Higginson, and was given an ovation. After the completion of the national anthem the audience rose and gave the leader a tribute of applause.

## RUSSIA WILL STAY IN WAR TO THE END

Strike Responsible for Failure to  
Launch Two Government Ships

QUINCY, MASS., November 2.—The strike of 3,500 employees of the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company is declared to have been responsible for the failure of the company to carry out plans to launch two government vessels to-day. Work on both vessels is said to have been stopped temporarily.

George Gardner, chairman of the committee of the machinists' union, asserted that the delay in launching "due to the unparliamentary attitude of the company," as shown in their attitude toward the men, rather than to the action of the strikers.

The machinists' chairman said that the grievances of the strikers had to do with the classification of the men under the navy-yard schedule, which has been in effect several weeks.

Joseph W. Powell, administrative head of the Bethlehem interests, in a statement to-night, said that in raising the pay of 9,000 men at the

plant, "every man, except in one or two instances, was increased at least to the navy-yard day's rate next above his previous Fore River day's rate."

Mr. Powell said that the machinists walked out without conferring with the officers of the company and without any attempt to adjust any grievances.

WAR-TIME STRIKE DENOUNCED AS LITTLE SHORT OF CRIMINAL  
HOUSTON, TEX., November 2.—Denouncing "a little short of criminal" a war-time strike in any industry needed for the successful prosecution of hostilities and defining the oil industry as "the absolute heart of our navy," Dr. Sidney J. Smith, chairman of the Southern district draft board, said he would immediately ask "a war board to withdraw exemption, or discharges granted on industrial grounds to all registrants of military age involved in the present oil workers' strike."

## MANUFACTURERS RALLY TO AID OF GOVERNMENT

Automobile and Accessories Men Pledge Full Co-Operation in Helping to Win the War.

### INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION

Method Discussed for Supplying Needs of Army, but War Industries Board Disclaims Intention of Seizing Entire Plants.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Conscription of industries to supply the needs of the army was discussed to-day by the war industries board with automobile and accessories manufacturers, who pledged their full co-operation to the government in whatever is necessary to win the war.

The plan is to divert a part of each plant to the production of war material. It was made plain to the manufacturers to-day that while their help is required, the government has no intention of taking any drastic action which would cripple the industry.

To-day's conference is the first of many to be held with makers of goods nonessential to the carrying on of the war. All such industries probably will be called upon to curtail the production of everything not making a direct contribution to the nation's fighting efficiency, in conserving coal and raw materials and in relieving the strain on the transportation system.

### MOTOR CAR PRODUCTION WILL BE CURTAILED

Curtailed production of motor vehicles was said to have been taken up first because of the manufacturers' voluntary offer of co-operation, because of the highly organized nature of the industry and because the problem of obtaining raw materials, also used in the manufacture of munitions, has become serious for the automobile men.

The extent of the decrease in production probably will be "very substantial," to be effected gradually as portions of the plants are diverted to the manufacture of shells, airplanes and other war necessities.

Particular attention was paid to-day to the question of employing men now at work in factories where products may be curtailed, and it was stated that in any case until a definite plan has been formulated as to the labor affected to be employed in the home territory, thereby preventing costly and disorganizing migrations.

Figures quoted showed that the value of automobiles and accessories produced during the last year was nearly \$2,500,000,000, and that the industry employed approximately 1,000,000 men, who supported 5 per cent of the country's population.

### 15,000 NURSES ENROLLED

About 2,000 Already Sent to Europe by Red Cross—Add 1,000 Monthly.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 2.—About 2,000 Red Cross nurses already have been sent to Europe, Red Cross headquarters announced to-day. Fifteen thousand nurses have been enrolled, a number estimated as sufficient for an army of 1,500,000 men. Approximately 1,000 nurses are being added monthly.

In order to meet the demand for more nurses, there has been a slight modification in the requirements. The more important change contemplated is a lowering of the age limit for specially qualified persons.

### ROLAND MOLINEAUX DEAD

Was Central Figure in Famous Murder Mystery Nearly Twenty Years Ago.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 2.—Roland B. Molineaux, central figure in a famous murder mystery which was generally known as the "Molineaux case," nearly twenty years ago, died to-day in a Long Island hospital.

## NOT BELIEVED RUSSIA WILL ASK ACTUAL GOLD

Washington Expects Kerensky Wants Credit Established Here to Be Expended for Supplies.

### AMERICA ANXIOUS TO HELP

Requests of Past Granted With Alacrity, and McAdoo Repeatedly Has Announced Willingness to Place Money to Best Interest of Allies.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Premier Kerensky's statement that America's most effective help to Russia would be the sending of money, was regarded here as possibly forecasting formal request for the transportation of gold to Russia, but it was thought more likely that what the Premier had in mind was the establishment of credits here, to be expended in the purchase of supplies to be shipped to Russia.

"Have her send boots," the Premier was quoted as saying, in response to a question as to how America could help best, "leather, iron and," with emphasis, "money."

Sending of actual money out of the country to any of the allies would establish a precedent here, and would be diametrically opposed to the American government's present policy, which aims at the conservation of the huge store of gold piled up since the war started. As a means of making such a precedent, gold was placed by presidential proclamation on the list of commodities which must be licensed for export, and the Federal Reserve Board, under Secretary McAdoo's supervision, has announced a policy of holding gold exports to the minimum.

### GOLD CAN DO MORE GOOD BY REMAINING HERE

American gold, officials asserted to-day, can do Russia more good if it remains in this country. There is unanimous opinion among officials that Russia's needs would have to be supreme to warrant the actual transportation across the ocean of a shipment of American gold of any appreciable amount.

The American government apparently is entirely willing to grant further requests for credit. It has granted Russia's requests with alacrity in the past, and Secretary McAdoo has announced that the Treasury would place money wherever it would be most effective in fighting Germany.

So expeditiously has the Treasury acted in establishing Russian credits that until to-day Russia had not expended the first of three credits established for her benefit in this country, totaling \$25,000,000. The formal transfer to-day to Russian account of \$1,700,000 from the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York brought the total she has withdrawn up to \$190,000,000, or \$15,900,000 more than the first credit of \$175,000,000 granted her.

She still remains available for Russian expenditures of munitions, leather, iron, railway equipment and other needed commodities, \$154,100,000, without the authorization of another credit, and there is every indication that if another credit were needed it would be granted promptly.

### "SLASHER" ON BROADWAY

Attacks Four Young Women in Noon-time Crowd, Throwing Thoroughfare Into Panic.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Four young women were slashed in the noon-time crowds on Broadway in the financial district here to-day with a potato knife by Antoni Karasinoki, a Pole, who, arrested after a struggle, told the police he had been bothered for twelve years by women against whom he decided to revenge himself. He said he had complained to Washington, but getting no answer, determined to take the matter into his own hands.

The attacks were made on lower Broadway and threw the thoroughfare into a turmoil. The slasher was picked out in the crowds by his second victim and later identified by another. The young women slashed were Irene Riley, cut across the face; Abigail de Jongh, stabbed in the neck; Florence Rogers, cut in the left shoulder, and Edith Fox, slashed on the right cheek. None of the wounds was serious.

## WASHINGTON SURE SEPARATE PEACE WILL NOT BE MADE

Statement by Kerensky Arouses New Confidence in Country's Future.

CONDITION AS HE STATES IT FULLY REALIZED BY ALLIES

Slavs for Present Will Not Be Expected to Do More Than Hold Present Lines.

### AMERICA SHOWS NEW FAITH

Treasury Authorizes Immediate Advance of \$31,700,000 Out of Authorized Credits.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, November 2.—Premier Kerensky's warning that Russia's allies will have to bear her burden of the conflict while the war-weary nation regains its strength, exhausted in three years of fighting enemies without and within, has aroused new expressions of confidence in Russia's future and assurances of support from the United States government and the representatives of all the allies.

The Russian embassy made the Premier's statement of Russia's position the occasion to reiterate that she has no intention of quitting the war, and the State Department, in an authorized announcement, declared that in no way could the Premier's statement nor any of its official advice be construed to mean that Russia seeks a separate peace.

As another mark of confidence in the Russian government, the Treasury to-day authorized the immediate advance of \$31,700,000 to Russia out of the credits of \$326,000,000 already authorized.

While Premier Kerensky's remarkable statement of Russia's situation created a profound sensation among American officials and all the allied diplomats here, they note with confidence his emphasis that Russia is not out of the conflict, however, war-worn she may be.

In entente allied diplomatic circles in Washington, Premier Kerensky's statement is not regarded as discouraging. In fact, it was stated that the allies fully realized Russia's condition as she sets it out, and have made their plans to meet those conditions.

### TO BE DISCUSSED AT FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE

The great conference about to take place in Europe will deal more specifically with the military situation which has resulted from the abandonment of Russia's offensive campaign, and it is hoped that during the winter, with better opportunities to reorganize the Russian army and with such supplies of munitions and military material as can be brought into Russia from America and Japan by the Trans-Siberian railway, the army will be in condition to undertake again the offensive next spring.

It was said that it is clearly understood among the entente allies that Russia, being exhausted by the great efforts she already has made, will not be expected for the present to do more than hold on to her present lines. Even further inroad upon Germany, it was said, would not seriously impair Russia's military power.

Some of the entente diplomatic representatives declare it did not need Kerensky's assertion that Russia would continue in the war to establish that fact. From every responsible party in Russia, except the extreme bolshevik element, have come the most pronounced declaration that Russia would never consent to make a separate peace and abandon her allies.

### INDICATES STEADY GROWTH OF KERENSKY'S POSITION

Last night's reports from Petrograd indicated the defeat of the bolsheviks at the polls, and the practical destruction of their influence upon the Russian masses, an indication of the steady growth of Kerensky's position. The Premier himself has repeatedly repudiated the idea of a separate peace, and the conclusion by officials and diplomats here is that one purpose of his statements was to emphasize the need of ample supplies of money and material to strengthen his hands.

Secretary Lansing to-day authorized the statement, that neither on the basis of many official advice to the government, nor on the basis of Premier Kerensky's statement, could it be said that Russia was about to quit the war. The government, he said, deplored construction to the contrary.

Secretary Lansing, deploring any interpretation of Kerensky's statement to the effect that Russia was about to quit the war, assailed the Washington Post, which printed over a brief and preliminary account of Kerensky's statement the headlines "Russia Quits War." He authorized this statement:

"There has been absolutely nothing in the dispatches received by the Department of State from Russia, nor in information derived from any other source whatever, to justify the impression created by the Washington Post to-day principally by the headline 'Russia Quits War,' that Russia is out of the conflict."

"A reading of the full interview with